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PRC SEEKS LOW-INTEREST LOANS FROM JAPAN

OW281313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 28, KYODO -- China has asked Japan to provide yen 91.2 billion (dollar 357 million) in low interest loans for its six projects in fiscal 1982 which started last April -- much more than yen 60 billion (dollar 235 million) provided in the previous fiscal year, government sources said Monday. Indications are that Japan would offer a yen 65 billion loan (dollar 254 million).

Japanese officials regard the requested sum as too large because construction work under the projects involved is delayed owing to Beijing's economic readjustment and also because Japan has to consider a balance between loans to China and those to other countries, the sources said.

Japan wants to hold working-level talks with China on the loan amount late in August before Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to that country expected late in September.

The six projects as specified by China consist of the Baoshan steel mill in suburban Shanghai, a petrochemical complex at the Daqing oilfield and four projects related to coal mine development, including the construction of Shijiusuo port and the expansion of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the sources said. However, they said, yen-denominated loans supplied for the projects up to fiscal 1981 are not yet fully used because of delay in construction mainly caused by Beijing's readjustment of its economic priorities.

A survey team recently sent to China has reported to the government that any aid request surpassing yen 80 billion (dollar 353 million) would be too large in view of the actual progress of the projects, the sources said.

Japan started to provide China with yen loans in fiscal 1979 in accordance with a basic policy expressed by the then Prime Minister Masayoshi Chira when he visited China in December 1979. The loan amount has been increased from yen 50 billion in fiscal 1979 to yen 56 billion in fiscal 1980 and yen 60 billion in fiscal 1981.

GOVERNMENT DECLINES AUTO NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

OW281113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 28, KYODO -- Japan has no intention of starting talks with Canada on voluntary restraint on auto exports unless Ottawa stops delaying the entry of Japanese vehicles into the North American country, a high-ranking government official said Monday.

The official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said the Tokyo government has lodged a protest with Canada against what he called the deliberate delay in clearing Japanese-made vehicles through customs. MITI chief Shintaro Abe feels full-scale negotiations with Canada will not be held because of the Canadian action, the official explained.

The official said stopping such action immediately is "a prerequisite" to full-scale discussions between the two countries on Japan's car exports to Canada. The MITI official speculated that Canada's action has delayed the entry of some 10,000 Japanese vehicles in the port of Vancouver. Canadian Ambassador to Japan Barry Steers asked Abe for a start of auto negotiations Monday but the Japanese minister flatly declined, the official added.

In preliminary talks held earlier this year, both sides remained wide apart with the Japanese insisting the shipment quota for this year be kept unchanged at last year's 174,000 units and Canadians demanding a cut to 146,000 units.

DPRK GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON LEBANON, ISRAEL

SK290503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement today denouncing the vicious manoeuvres of the Israeli aggressors to wipe out the Palestine resistance movement, launching a large scale armed invasion against Lebanon. Follows the full text of the statement:

Many days have passed since the Israeli Zionists started a large-scale armed invasion against Lebanon with the active backing of U.S. imperialism.

Ignoring the unanimous protest and denunciation of the world's peace-loving people, the Israeli aggressors have occupied vast areas of Lebanon including southern Lebanon and are ruthlessly slaughtering Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The Israeli Zionists, who have intruded deep into Lebanon, are steadily escalating their brigandish acts of aggression behind the facade of "ceasefire", fully revealing their true colors.

After besieging the capital city of Beirut, they massed large armed forces there and are tightening the encirclement and intensifying bombing and shelling against the residential quarters of Beirut and Palestinian bases from the sky, ground and sea.

Scheming to prolong their occupation of Lebanon, the Israeli aggressors are continuing provocative attacks on the Syrian Army which legally performs the mission of preserving peace in Lebanon and viciously maneuvering to stamp out the Palestine resistance movement. Begin openly announced that Israel demanded an "end to the existence of the Palestine Liberation Organization itself."

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who instigated Israel to the reckless aggression on Lebanon. The high-handed aggression of the Israeli Zionists, patronized by the U.S. imperialists, clearly shows that they are the aggressors who permit himself at any crime to attain their expansionist aim, the most dangerous warlikers and harrassers of peace.

It is crystal clear that Israel's aggression on Lebanon proceeded from the wild design to totally stamp out the Palestinian people's cause of liberation and build a "great empire of Israel" in the Arab land.

The U.S. imperialists are using the Israeli Zionists as their cat's-paw to carry into practice their strategic plan in the Middle East area. It is part of the U.S. imperialists global strategy to bring the Arab countries under their domination one by one by keeping hold on the Middle East as their military strategic stronghold and using Israel as their springboard. The U.S. imperialists gave a colossal amount of military and economic aid every year to the Israeli Zionists to use them as a "shock force" in realizing this strategic aim. All the mass destruction weapons of latest type including airplanes, tanks and warships Israel mobilized in invading Lebanon were supplied by the U.S. imperialists.

Reality shows that the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression and war, an international gendarme and the common enemy of mankind.

With nothing can they conceal this stark fact or veil their true colors as a criminal who manipulated behind the scene Israel's aggression on Lebanon.

It was the United States which at the U.N. Security Council rejected by a veto a draft resolution calling for an immediate check of Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the withdrawal of its troops. It was also only the United States that opposed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from Lebanon at the U.N. General Assembly where an overwhelming majority of member nations supported it unanimously.

The outright aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon are arousing bitterer indignation among the peace-loving people of the world. If their reckless aggressive acts are not checked, it will be followed by second and third "Lebanon incidents" in the future. They are now talking about "ceasefire" in an attempt to mislead world public opinion. But, in actuality, they are more persistently committing all sorts of criminal manoeuvres behind its smokescreen to attain their aggressive aim.

The present critical Middle East situation makes it incumbent upon the world peace-loving countries and peoples to pool their strength and conduct more powerful joint action for checking and frustrating the brigandish aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israel against Lebanon.

We consider it necessary first of all for the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the new-emerging countries to do all they can to assist the just cause of the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian peoples and all other Arab peoples.

The valiant Palestinian and other Arab peoples are now hardening the determination to repulse all the vicious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and fight them to the last.

The Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people have consistently supported the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea solemnly declares that if the Palestinian and other fighting Arab peoples request, it will extend every form of support and encouragement to them including the dispatch of volunteers.

We regard it as a bounden internationalist duty of a brother and comrade-in-arms standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence. The struggle of the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists is a just cause and enjoys the full support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people. Therefore, it will certainly emerge victorious.

If a fair solution of the Middle East problem is to be attained, an end must be put to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israel in this region. Israel must withdraw completely from all the occupied Arab lands and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state be restored. With the Palestinian question left unsolved, the Middle East problem cannot be settled.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately refrain from the criminal act of encouraging the Israeli Zionists to the escalation of the war in Lebanon and the Israeli aggressors withdraw without delay from all the occupied Arab lands including Lebanon.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors persist in their brigandish acts of aggression, ignoring the unanimous demand and warning of the world people, they will be unable to escape a stern judgement of history.

Pyongyang, June 29, 1982

CCP WORKERS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK251558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on June 25 by air.

It was met at the airport by Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and An Tong-yun, vice-president of Kim Il-song Party Academy.

It was also met by Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

KWP Fetes Delegation

SK260504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a party at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of June 25 for the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China. Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee spoke first at the party. Warmly welcoming the delegation's visit to Korea, he said:

The friendship between our two parties and two peoples is flowering more beautifully under the care and solicitude of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

The fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China are registering big success in the work to achieve the stability and unity of the country and build a highly democratic, modernised socialist power, firmly adhering to the four basic principles, and energetically striving to reunify the country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

Our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the fraternal Chinese people and warmly hail them, and heartily wish them greater success in the future.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the CPC Central Committee, said:

The revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed with blood between the parties and peoples of China and Korea have overcome grim trials of wars. Such friendship and unity are rare to be seen in the world history.

In recent years our two parties and two peoples with the active encouragement by the Chinese and Korean party Central Committees and under the warm care of the leaders of the two countries have further consolidated and developed the traditional China-Korea friendship by increasing exchange of delegations and contacts.

We will as ever share the destiny with you. The Communist Party and people of China have invariably supported the just struggle of the Korean people against the "two-Koreas" plot and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Chinese people denounce the U.S. policy of aggression and division against Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist dictatorship. The United States must withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea.

He stressed that the question of Korean reunification must be settled by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The sincere support of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people in the Chinese people's cause of socialist construction is a great encouragement, he said.

The participants raised glasses to the militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

#### YI CHONG-OK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

SK261542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Belgrade on June 24 to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; N. Dizdarevic, member of the C.C., the LCY and member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; Zvone Dragan, member of the C.C., the LCY and vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Ferhat Kotoric, executive secretary of the Presidency of the C.C., the LCY; Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Korean Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chu Chang-chun and Korean Embassy officials. The delegation stopped over in Moscow on its way to Yugoslavia.

## Meets LCY President

SK282214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (KCNA) -- Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on June 27 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, visiting Yugoslavia to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Dusan Dragosavac.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary and a great friend of the Yugoslav people. He referred to the question of further developing friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were Zvone Dragan, member of the Central Committee of the LCY and vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, Ljupco Tavciocski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea, and personages concerned, and Chu Chang-chun, Korean ambassador to Yugoslavia.

KWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EASTERN EUROPE

SK261532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here today by plane for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Romania.

It was seen off at the airport by vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yu Yong-kol and personages concerned, Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek and Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES UN FAO DIRECTOR

SK252358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 25 received Edouard Saouma, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, and his entourage on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agrarian Commission Kim Chang-chu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Permanent Representative of the DPRK in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation Song Ho-kyong. Filip Marusic, resident representative of the field office of the United Nations Development Programme in Korea, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The director general presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

#### FAO Director Departs

SK260520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- Edouard Saouma, director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and his entourage left Pyongyang on June 25 by air.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agrarian Commission Kim Chang-chu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, Vice-Chairman of the Agrarian Commission Yi Hak-chol and Permanent Representative of the DPRK in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization Song Ho-kyong. They were also farewelled by Filip Marusic, resident representative of the field office of the United Nations Development Programme in our country.

#### NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE DAY

SK251245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 24 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 June editorial: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Stop Their Maneuvers for Aggression and War and Immediately Withdraw From South Korea ']

[Text] Under circumstances in which all party members and workers, upholding the magnificent program the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in his report at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his historic policy speech, have enacted a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and in which an anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle has been vigorously waged in South Korea, we greet 25 June, the day of struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Proceeding from a heinous, wild desire for exterminating our republic in the initial stages and converting all of Korea into a colony, the U.S. imperialists launched a large-scale armed offensive against our people on 25 June 1950, 32 years ago.

Absurdly attempting to fulfill their piratic, aggressive and wild desire in one breath and mobilizing on the Korean frontline several million troops from the core contingents of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force armed with sophisticated technology, from 15 countries allied with the United States and from the South Korean puppet army, as well as vast military hardware, the U.S. imperialists desperately resorted to the most barbarous means of war, unprecedented in the history of war.

The fatherland liberation war of our people forced on us by the U.S. imperialists was a grim decisive war determining whether our people could protect the sovereignty of the country and the people or become colonial slaves of imperialism. This war was a sacred anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle to oppose the allied forces of the world's reactionaries led by the U.S. imperialists and to protect world peace and security.

During the difficult period of the war in which the fate of the country and the people was at stake, our people and the officers and men of the people's army, firmly uniting around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a victorious, iron-willed commander and a great strategist, dashed to the decisive battleground to smash the enemy. During the war, they defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won a great victory by fighting like a phoenix with matchless courage and mass heroism, adding a brilliant chapter to the history of the fatherland.

The historic victory of our people in the fatherland liberation war was the brilliant victory of the immortal chuche idea and profound military art of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a great demonstration of the invincible might of our people firmly united around the great leader. By defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people and the people's army protected the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the sovereignty of the people and peace in Asia and the world, smashed the myth of the might of the U.S. imperialists and ushered in on a global scale a new era of national liberation struggle and anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

Twenty-nine years have passed since the sound of gunfire ended in Korea. This period has been a period of national salvation struggle during which our people have waged a pan-national struggle to end the tragedy of national division caused by the U.S. imperialists and to achieve the cause of the country's reunification.

Achieving the country's reunification independently, based on the principle of democracy, using peaceful methods without interference by any foreign forces is a firm position and policy consistently assumed and adopted by our party and the government of the republic. In accordance with the basic policy for the fatherland's reunification delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and the government of the republic have advanced just proposals to convert the armistice into durable peace and to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and made every sincere effort to implement these proposals. Because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression, however, the desire of our people for the fatherland's reunification has not been fulfilled.

The danger of war and the tragedy of national division have increased in Korea with each passing day. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the source of all misfortunes suffered by our people, basic obstacles to the reunification of our country and constant factors which could lead to a war breaking out in Korea.

Successive U.S. rulers have reacted to our peace-loving effort by intensifying their policy of making South Korea a colony subordinate to them and by adopting a policy of aggression and war -- a position of strength. By violating the Korean armistice agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the resolution of the UN General Assembly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have not only ignored our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement but also continuously increase aggressive troops and armaments in South Korea, converting all of South Korea into a dangerous powderkeg of war.

Calling for reconstructing a strong United States and for supremacy of strength, the present U.S. rulers are fanatically running amok to fulfill their wild desire for world conquest by threatening others with military strength and making other countries surrender. In implementing their aggressive world strategy, they have selected the Korean Peninsula as the first testing ground. Bellicose U.S. circles say that the Korean Peninsula is vital to the United States, as are Europe and the Middle East, and that they will not hesitate to wage war to protect it. Needless to say, this is a manifestation of a desire to maintain South Korea as a military stronghold to invade the Far East and dominate all of Korea with strength. Spreading a fraudulent theory on the military supremacy of the North and the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists have accelerated war preparations for a northward invasion in line with such an aggressive aim, deployed a large number of U.S. troops in South Korea and increased their firepower on a large scale. It is well known that the U.S. imperialist war maniacs have deployed in South Korea sophisticated military equipment and mass destructive weapons, including new F-16 fighter bombers and A-10 close support aircraft, shifted the priority with regard to the strategic deployment of the notorious U.S. 7th Fleet to the sea east of Korea and converted Chinhae port into a tactical base for this fleet.

In addition to several hundred nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are trying to ship neutron bombs and theater nuclear missiles to South Korea and deploy cruise missiles on warships of the 7th Fleet.

The U.S. imperialists have continuously transferred sophisticated lethal weapons and military equipment to the South Korean puppets. After offering military aid worth several million dollars to the South Korean puppets and transferring large quantities of military hardware to them last year, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to render greater military aid to them in the new fiscal year. They have even announced a plan for transferring \$2 billion worth of ammunition and war materials to the South Korean puppets in a contingency.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists have already formulated a war plan against us and established a tactical system, activated in a contingency and put it on constant alert. The Team Spirit 1982 exercise which the U.S. imperialists conducted for 70 days from February to April in South Korea and in the waters surrounding it by mobilizing vast troops was in fact an experimental and preliminary war designed to complete such combat readiness.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' continuous military buildup and their war exercise rackets, South Korea has been converted into the source of a new war, tension has been extremely heightened on the Korean Peninsula and our country faces impending danger in which a war might break out at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists brazenly define their policy of aggression and war as designed to protect South Korea from the North's threat and to guarantee peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. The security clamored about by the United States under the pretext of a non-existent threat of southward invasion is designed to maintain its colonial domination over South Korea. The protection it clamors about is designed to protect the fascist South Korean colonial regime -- a faithful tool for its policy of aggression and war.

Whenever their colonial rule faced a crisis, in South Korea the U.S. imperialists have instigated atrocious fascist elements to commit crimes of cruelly strangling the human rights and democracy of the South Korean people to maintain colonial domination by enforcing coercive rule through the use of violence. Proceeding from their criminal aim of sitting astride South Korea forever as a colony, the U.S. rulers have instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan to bestially murder the patriotic Kwangju uprisers and illegally made the human butcher Chon Tu-hwan -- unanimously denounced and cursed at home and abroad -- the boss of the puppet regime.

Although they call South Korea an independent country and describe themselves as an aid giver to conceal their policy of making South Korea a colony subservient to them, the actual rulers who have seized power in South Korea, including the military prerogative of supreme command, are the U.S. imperialists. Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has traversed the criminal road of increasing the danger of war and perpetual division by fanning enmity and confrontation among the people. In accordance with a scenario prepared by the U.S. imperialists to criminally fabricate two Koreas and maintain their colonial domination, the puppet traitor has clamorously advocated simultaneous admission to the United Nations and cross-recognition and maneuvered to justify the plan for the division of the national territory by proposing mutual visits and a general election.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who have cruelly trampled underfoot the dignity and sovereignty of the South Korean people, war maniacs who have disturbed peace and increased the danger of war in our country, the ringleaders of fascism and division and the vicious enemy of reunification.

The road toward the fatherland's independent reunification is to banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and to end their colonial rule. This is a true way to achieve national independence and democracy -- the South Korean people's ardent desire. By rising as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops to withdraw from South Korea, all Koreans who are concerned about the destiny of the country and the people should expedite the fatherland's independent reunification.

Today the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle has rapidly increased among the South Korean people whose sovereignty has been trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and who have been forced to suffer contempt, humiliation and poverty. When slogans reading "Yankees must withdraw!" appeared and anti-U.S. handbills were scattered, fires were set at the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan and the cursed Stars and Stripes was torn to pieces and burned. This demonstrated an indomitable will not to live any longer under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The flames of the anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle ablaze in South Korea are the token of a resolute resistance against the aggressors. This demonstrates that the South Korean people are not dead but alive even under a dark fascist colonial rule. They are not tame sheep but a dignified and proud people who value man's sovereignty and national sovereignty more than their lives and who struggle to protect it.

South Korea, where the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle has grown, will not remain a refuge for the aggressors. The more closely the U.S. imperialists nestle in South Korea, the more the people's spirit of anti-U.S. struggle will increase with each passing day, and the eruption of anti-U.S. sentiment will become formidable.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of military adventurism -- an attempt to threaten the Korean people with strength -- is an anachronistic illusion. Our era is the era of independence during which the masses of the people, who were once oppressed and humiliated, have begun to build a new life after emerging as masters of history and their own destiny. Gone forever is the day when the U.S. imperialists, clinging to a policy of strength, randomly invaded other countries and exercised absolute influence over the destiny of the people.

Our people are a heroic people who courageously struggled in the early days against the U.S. imperialists' piracy and who in the 3-year war forced the U.S. imperialist aggressors to suffer an irrevocable, miserable defeat. They are a dignified, magnificent people who possess the power to repel any aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists must correctly realize the revolutionary spirit and firm will of our people, stop a reckless play with fire and, in accordance with the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly, withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressive forces and lethal weapons.

The South Korean puppet clique must be clearly aware that its betrayal of the country and nation and its role as the shameful servant of the U.S. imperialists will accelerate its ruin.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges ignite another aggressive war in Korea, ignoring our repeated warnings, our people, for the honor of the fatherland and the nation, will rise up as one and deal a firm blow at the enemy.

The proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth at the historic Sixth KWP Congress is the fairest and most just and realistic reunification and national salvation program. It is the only way to the independent reunification of the fatherland.

All the Korean compatriots in the North and the South and all the overseas Koreans must firmly unite under the banner of the great united national front and vigorously wage a pan-national struggle to smash the domestic and foreign splittists' schemes for two Koreas at every stage and to implement the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK.

Our party and people will make all efforts to realize the people's desire to live a happy life by establishing an independent and self-reliant unified state, achieving national sovereignty as a whole and building a paradise of the people in the land of the fatherland.

To smash the outside forces' policy of aggression and war and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The revolutionary forces of the northern half of the republic must be strengthened.

Upholding the militant tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward in his report at the Sixth KWP Congress and his historic policy speech, the party members and working people must strengthen our revolutionary force politically, economically and militarily and be fully prepared to swiftly smash the enemy's aggressive maneuvers and provocations and to defend the gains of the revolution as firmly as in an impregnable fortress.

Ever-victorious and invincible is the cause of our people moving forward under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center. Only victory and glory await our people.

#### BRIEFS

CHONGNYON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY --Pyongyang, June 9 -- Functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad and in various countries on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), according to reports. Film receptions were arranged at the DPRK missions in Zambia, Norway and Singapore. Lectures were given at the New Amsterdam Hall in Guyana on the subject "Chongnyon is a powerful organisation of overseas compatriots of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was personally formed and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and at the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia on the subject "The proud road covered by Chongnyon" and film shows arranged in Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia. These functions took place with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in places of honour. On display there were photographs showing the path of glorious victory traversed by Chongnyon under the wise guidance of the great leader. The functions were attended by persons of political, public and press circles, members of organisations for friendship or solidarity with the Korean people and people of all walks of life of these countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 8 Jun 82 SK]

SEOUL ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

## Tax , Interest Cut

SK280209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government Monday called for large reductions in bank interest rates and corporate taxes to rejuvenate the country's sagging economy.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chung-song told the press that the government decided to lower bank interest rates by an average of 4.0 percent and reduce the corporate tax rate from the current 33 to 38 percent to 20 percent to revive the faltering economy.

As a result, the annual interest rate on bank loans was reduced from 14.0 to 10.0 percent and the rate for bank deposits was lowered from 12.6 to 8.0 percent effective Monday, and corporate taxes will be reduced beginning next year.

Kim explained that the reductions in interest rates and corporate taxes are necessary because domestic commodity prices have been stabilized, the country's balance of international payments has considerably improved, and there is an urgent need to stimulate investment by enterprises.

The economic revitalization package also calls for complete private management of all Korean commercial banks by the end of next year. The Korea First Bank and the Seoul Bank and Trust Co. will become privately managed in 1982 and the Chohung Bank in 1983. Korea's remaining two commercial banks, the Hanil Bank and the Commercial Bank of Korea, have already been transferred to private management.

The cuts in bank interest rates and corporate taxes are expected to save enterprises more than 800 billion won (1.1 billion U.S. dollars) per annum. In a related move, the government will also lower the interest rates of short-term financing companies and other secondary banking institutions, Kim said.

Other highlights of the economic package include the reduction of excise taxes on 18-inch and larger color TV sets and other consumer goods, expanded financial assistance to financially solvent small and medium-sized enterprises with emphasis on those specializing in machinery and their parts, and the release of maximum funds to meet the growing monetary demand by operating the 25-percent total money supply increase goal for this year, in a flexible way.

## DKP: Measures 'Insufficient'

SK290124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties yesterday commented that the sweeping economic measures taken by the government yesterday accented the positive government attempt to revitalize the economy.

Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said there is no doubt the measures will help stimulate investment, improve balance sheets of big enterprises and increase employment opportunities.

He said, however, that sustained efforts should be made to continuously maintain price stability and prevent the possible reduction in bank savings.

Kim Chin-pae, spokesman of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said the measures are insufficient to invigorate the economy although they will contribute to reducing the financial burden for big companies.

He emphasized the need for revitalizing the rural economy, protecting smaller enterprises, stimulating the buying power for low-income urban residents and increasing real estate transactions.

Meanwhile, Yi Song-il, spokesman of the Korea National Party (KNP), commented that his party generally welcomes the government measures. He said the measures will be able to yield fruits only when they are carried out fairly and steadily, without being changed overnight as it was so in the past.

#### Parties Agree to Panel

SK290102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The floor leaders of the three major political parties agreed yesterday to convene the National Assembly Economy-Science Committee Friday to deal with the government's measures to help invigorate business.

The whips of the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party also decided to call the Health-Social Committee into session next Wednesday to handle the controversial dispute over prescriptions between pharmacists and the government.

In a meeting at the assembly building, the floor leaders shared the view that the three parties should have working level contacts to discuss matters concerning a meeting among the leaders of three major parties. They also reached accord that the assembly would recommend that the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry work out comprehensive programs to help farmers, including the early release of agricultural funds, based on what was debated in the Agriculture-Fisheries Committee session yesterday.

During the meeting, Rep. Yim Chong-ki of the DKP requested meetings of all house panels except the Defense Committee by next week to tackle pending issues concerned.

#### Followup Steps Expected

SK290137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will supplement Monday's economy revitalization package which featured, among others, reduction in bank interest rates and corporate taxes, government sources said Tuesday. The sources said the supplementary measures, to be announced shortly, will include the normalization of the curb loan market, substantial cutbacks in personal income taxes and the implementation of measures to raise incomes of rural farm workers across the country.

The sources said the follow-up steps are designed to improve national purchasing power so that Korea's economy can recover from the prolonged recession which has plagued the country since 1979. The government also plans to discourage the flow of foreign currency out of the country which is expected because of the wide gap between domestic and international interest rates.

The sources added that a detailed plan for the complete private management of Korean commercial banks, including the Korea First Bank, will be made public soon.

## YONHAP Analysis

SK280916 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, Jun 28 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government's June 28 economic revitalization measures are considered "shock therapy" because they differ sharply from the stability-oriented economic policies which the government has so far pursued.

As the national economy has shown no signs of recovery despite three pump-priming steps since the beginning of the year, the government seems to have decided to place greater emphasis on expansion and growth instead of stability.

The large four-percentage-point drop in bank interest rates which was just implemented is a striking contrast to the four one percent cuts since last November, and an indication of how seriously Korean enterprises are plagued by the protracted business slump. As Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said, it may be true that the nation can hardly expect economic revitalization or a second economic take-off in the 1980's without vigorous business activities.

In this respect, the June 28 measures, designed to stimulate investment and business activities by large reductions in bank interest rates and corporate tax rates, can be said to be a positive step toward that goal.

When the serious fund shortage facing enterprises in the wake of the recent curb loan scandal, especially small and medium-sized firms, is taken into consideration, the new measures become particularly appropriate.

Stabilized domestic commodity prices and the country's improved balance of international payments have made it possible for the government to lower interest rates by four percent.

According to government statistics, wholesale and consumer prices in the first five months of this year rose by 2.6 and 4.4 percent, respectively, over the level of one year before, and the current account deficit totaled only 500 million U.S. dollars compared with the 2.5 billion dollar deficit of one year ago.

Because commodity prices are expected to stabilize, the reduced eight percent annual interest rates for bank deposits will not threaten the real interests of depositors, the government said.

The interest rate cut alone will save enterprises some 500 billion won (680.3 million dollars) per annum. Economic experts here, however, express worry that the interest rate cut may cause a mass transfer of funds from banks to real estate speculation, which would fan inflation. They also voiced fear that the wide gap between domestic interest rates and international interest rates would result in decreased amounts of short-term trade credits, worsening the nation's international payments position in the long run.

## HERALD Views Package

SK290047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Financial Shot in the Arm"]

[Text] The set of financial policies announced by the government yesterday was a surprise package as it "sank" the bank interest rate to an unusual low of 10 percent or below a year. Together with the big drop in lending rates, the windfall of a similarly drastic reduction in corporate taxes will no doubt free languishing businesses from their hefty payment burden in interest and tax.

Apparently these measures are designed to give a shot in the arm to the nation's economy which has been in a slump long enough. The greatest initial beneficiary is the industrialist who may now draw more money on easier terms to invest and resume operations in full swing. Over the long haul, the benefit will spill over into the working and consuming public.

Eclecticism is the name of the game in the current attempt of the administration to fight hard battles on two fronts, keeping inflation under control while stimulating activity and growth. As such it represents an astute, and yet possibly risky, combination of Keynesian and monetarist approaches.

Foremost of all in the proclaimed financial reforms is the drastic across-the-board cut in interest rates. Various lending rates including one for export financing were brought down to 10 percent a year. The streamlining of bank interest rates is remarkable in that it removed preferences given to different categories of credit, thus leaving no room for the so-called policy-oriented loan to serve the interest of particular sectors.

It is estimated that our business community will be relieved of 500 billion won in interest payments a year. The amount will go a long way toward enhancing the viability and competitive edge of local manufacturers and traders in both domestic and international markets. The margin may boost investment and create more jobs to reverse the economic downturn.

Beginning next year the proposed reduction in corporate tax and personal income tax will take effect upon passing the legislature. Reduced corporate taxes and lower interest payments will perk up production. Personal income tax relief, aided by liberalized tax breaks on some selected goods, will increase the effective demand to some extent.

One fear being raised is the probable relapse of the speculative fever on real estate and securities as a result of the diversion of idle funds from the low interest-bearing bank deposit account to the unbridled potential of the money market. Timely safeguards must be provided against such disruptive abnormalities as well as the manipulation of the curb loan market.

The reform plan calls for the transfer of a few major "state-dominated" banks to private management -- a step in the right direction in view of the frequent irregularities and sluggish performance of those banks in recent months. Bankers should prove efficient as their autonomy may be nullified by incompetency and irresponsibility on their part.

Lifting the ceiling on the money supply will facilitate circulation but it may also set off an inflationary spiral. The success of the latest financial package depends on how well the essential stability can be reconciled with the desired growth. The feat will test the caliber of the new cabinet.

TIMES EDITORIAL WELCOMES CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK260632 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Fresh Renewal"]

[Text] Another cabinet reshuffle has just been made, the third in five weeks. In all, 16 ministers have been changed, accounting for more than two thirds of the entire cabinet membership of 22 -- and those including the premiership which had to see a replacement after less than a half year.

Such an extensive and rapid succession of cabinet shakeups vividly underlines the magnitude of the awesome impacts which a recent series of shocking incidents including an unprecedented curb loan scandal have had on our society -- the government and political quarters as well as the general public.

The, it also testifies to the resolute determination of the chief executive to tide over the current national hardships and moreover effect another renewal in state affairs by undertaking renovations more in line with public opinion.

For one thing, the latest cabinet change came about a week after President Chon Tu-hwan had a candid meeting with leaders of the three major political parties, in which the oppositionists reportedly suggested a set of bold, far-reaching steps to redress the existing situation.

Noteworthy in this regard is the appointment of Mr. Kim Sang-hyop, president of Korea University and long regarded as a potential all-embracing political figure, to the post of prime minister. His emergence presents a fresh impression to the public in many respects and as President Chon himself stressed, it is expected to create a new momentum in managing national affairs. Mr. Kim's appointment marks a bold departure from the practices of the past several years, in which the premiership was entrusted to either an economic technocrat or a figure versed in economic affairs.

This obviously points to the crucial need to achieve national reconciliation, which has been undermined by the recent incidents to the extent that it now overshadows economic issues. After all, economic fluctuations -- especially in Korea -- are much influenced by non-economic factors ranging from socio-political developments to psychological trends among the people. Thus the cabinet reshuffle may be seen as a forward-looking move to effect another national renovation, including that in government administration, more on political considerations, transcending the dimension of merely resolving the aftermath of the scandals.

Indeed with Mr. Kim in the premiership, the cabinet function may possibly change from being largely an apparatus for policy execution to a more "political cabinet." One of the most acute issues facing the government -- and for that matter the nation as a whole -- is now to wipe away the deplorable yet prevalent trend of mutual distrust in our society and restore popular trust and confidence in the government. This was the very point which acting Prime Minister Kim -- acting till the forthcoming parliamentary consent to his appointment -- emphasized in his inaugural remarks as an overriding task.

In this connection, it is to be noted that the restoration of public confidence cannot be achieved only by a change in the cabinet lineup, however fresh and impressive it may be. Such a shakeup should be substantiated by tangible improvements in government administration and policy orientation, convincing to the people. In the process, the new cabinet is expected to be keenly attentive to public voices and also to broaden the effective popular participation in national affairs.

TONG-A ILBO VIEWS CHINESE TIES TO NORTH KOREA

SK260950 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Visit to North Korea by the Defense Minister of Communist China"]

[Text] The recent visit to North Korea by the defense minister of Communist China draws our attention. In the past, too, the leaders of Communist China made visits to Pyongyang to promise aid, payment of foreign debts and to reaffirm the Chinese support for Kim Il-song. However, according to reports, it is the first time in 20 years that such a high-ranking Communist Chinese military leader as the defense minister has toured areas of the Demilitarized Zone on the Korean Peninsula and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea at a mass rally held in Pyongyang.

North Korea, while advocating a nonaligned, independent foreign policy, has sought an equidistant diplomacy between China and the Soviet Union. Recently, however, it started to show signs of distrust towards Communist China.

In January 1981 when the premier of North Korea, Yi Chong-ok, paid an official visit to China and had talks with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, RENMIN RIBAO did not mention it in an editorial, which was unusual. Meanwhile, North Korea has maintained a reserved attitude toward the Sino-Vietnamese conflict.

It is believed that North Korea has come to have feelings of distrust towards Communist China for the following reasons: First, Communist China has reacted coldly to the Kim Chong-il succession; second, Communist China's capacity to render aid to North Korea has been reduced due to the continued adjustment of economic plan; third, because of the strategy against the Soviet Union, Communist China covertly desires the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea; and fourth, there have been moves of indirect trade between Communist China and South Korea.

Taking into the account the above reasons, the visit to North Korea by the China's defense minister is construed as a step aimed at improving the somewhat cooled relations between the two sides. At the same time, it is assumed that China, within its capabilities, might have promised some military and economic aid.

As for the succession by Kim Chong-il, something may happen after Kim Il-song dies. However, the matter has now become a fait accompli and, therefore, Communist China will, it is believed adopt a stand of acquiescence for awhile.

As for the question of U.S. troops in South Korea, officially, Communist China has always demanded their withdrawal. However, it is certain that Communist China does not desire a U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea because of the military threat from the Soviet Union.

China originally thought that if U.S. troops withdraw from the areas surrounding China, it could move its army units from the southern and eastern areas of China to the northern border against the Soviet Union and it could exercise its influence in the vacuum created by the U.S. troop withdrawal. This was why Communist China welcomed the Nixon Doctrine in 1972 and invited President Nixon to Beijing. Since then, however, Vietnam has fallen under the influence of the Soviet Union.

Accordingly, to avoid following the Vietnamese example and, to maintain a balance of power against the Soviet Union favorable to its interest in East Asia, China must think that it is better off, at least for the time being, with the U.S. troops remaining on the Korean Peninsula.

Therefore, Communist China never slackens its watch over a possible southward invasion which North Korea may launch with the support of the Soviet Union, and it is trying to face the Soviet military threat through alliance with the United States.

When the premier of Communist China, Zhao Ziyang, visited Japan recently, he said in regard to the situation on the Korean Peninsula that there would be no southward advance by North Korea. This can be construed as Chinese disapproval of a southward invasion by North Korea.

Unless Soviet policy toward China changes radically and unless the Soviet troops along the Soviet-Chinese border are drastically reduced, and, thus, China comes to feel it no longer need to maintain close relations with the United States, and as long as there is no prospect for a basic improvement in the Sino-Soviet confrontation in the foreseeable future, it is certain that Communist China does not want to face an enormous danger that could be created by upsetting the status quo of force of arms on the Korean Peninsula. All in all, the visit to North Korea which the leader of Communist China made this time can be regarded as one for placation, limited to preventing North Korea from leaning toward the Soviet Union and eliminating the unseen friction that has existed between Communist China and North Korea.

#### ACCUSED PUSAN ARSONIST CONFESSES TO 'MOST CHARGES'

SK280900 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, June 28 (YONHAP) -- One of the 16 defendants standing trial in connection with an arson at Pusan's American Cultural Center Monday confessed to most of the charges that have been made against her.

Defendant Yi Mi-ok, 20, a former theology student, under questioning from the prosecution during the third session of the case at the Pusan District Criminal Court, admitted taking part in indoctrination programs administered by Kim Hyon-chang, the alleged mastermind of the arson. She denied, however, that the indoctrination programs included leftist or anti-American activities.

She also admitted that she and two other defendants distributed about 250 anti-government leaflets and placards here March 2-8.

The 16 people were indicted April 29 on charges of breaking the national security law and other statutes and two previous court sessions were held June 14 and 21.

One South Korean student died and three others were injured in the blaze at the American facility on March 18. Anti-government and anti-American leaflets were scattered in the neighborhood of the center at the time of the fire. The prosecution will further question the rest of the defendants about their motives in the arson. Ten defense lawyers and 100 family members of the defendants observed the proceedings.

SIHANOUK OFFERS TO JOIN SON SANN FACTION

BK290850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 29 Jun 82

[By K.S.C. Pillai]

[Text] Singapore, June 29 (AFP) -- Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk today made a dramatic offer to dissolve his own faction in Kampuchea and join the nationalist front led by Son Sann in order to "build up a strong united nationalist front". "If Son Sann wants me and my followers to join his Khmer People's Nationalist Liberation Front, I am prepared to join and I hope I can persuade my followers also to join", he told a press conference before flying to Jakarta at the end of a 48-hour visit to the republic.

Prince Sihanouk, who is president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea formed last week, underlined the importance of the unity of the two non-communist factions in the three-party coalition shared with the Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan. Mr. Khieu Samphan is vice-president and Son Sann the prime minister in the coalition government, set up in opposition to the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

The prince said he hoped the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Singapore in particular, would extend all types of assistance to the nationalist factions to build up their strength not only in the political and diplomatic fields but in the military field as well to match that of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which reportedly has 20,000 to 30,000 well-armed men in the field.

Prince Sihanouk said that ASEAN in general, and Singapore in particular, would like to see the forces loyal to him and Son Sann united in one nationalist movement, which would give them more cohesion and credibility. ASEAN would also like to see the nationalist forces stronger militarily, enabling them to be more effective counterweights to both the Vietnamese occupation forces and the nationalists' Khmer Rouge coalition partners.

Prince Sihanouk, who heads the Moulinaka group, said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, with whom he had talks in Kuala Lumpur last week, had urged that the two factions unite.

He recalled that he had invited Mr Son Sann when they met in France last year to join him, but the nationalist leader wanted to retain the identity of his front and suggested that the Sihanoukists merge with his group. "So I am ready to join Son Sann and I will try to persuade my followers to join the united front", he added.

Asked whether the Khmer Rouge would object to the merger of the two factions, Prince Sihanouk said: "We do not have to get the approval of the Khmer Rouge", and pointed out that according to the tripartite agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur last week each faction was free to retain its own identity. The prince added that he was sure Khieu Samphan would not object to the two nationalist forces uniting.

He said he was all for a joint military command of the two nationalist groups, and suggested that Son Sann, "who is respected by everybody," be commander in chief of the unified command. At present the KPNLF forces are commanded by Gen. Den Diel and the Moulinaka by In Tam, a former prime minister under Sihanouk.

The prince, who had talks here with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and other top officials, was reluctant to discuss whether Singapore had promised the nationalists any aid.

On the question of aid from ASEAN he said that from his talks with Mr Lee he had the impression that "ASEAN in general, and Singapore in particular, would like to see our two factions united in one nationalist front. Mr Lee is willing to help, but would like to see the nationalists unite", indicating that this might be a condition for any substantial aid from ASEAN countries.

Asked whether China, which now provides substantial aid to the Khmer Rouge, would increase its military aid, now at very low levels, to the two nationalist groups, he said: "Certainly they will provide some help, but maybe not enough to balance our strength with the Khmer Rouge".

#### SIHANOUK MEETS WITH SINGAPORE LEADERS

BK281555 Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, June 28 (AFP) -- President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia), Prince Norodom Sihanouk had discussions lasting more than an hour with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew this afternoon. The two men met alone in the prime minister's office at the presidential palace complex.

Protocol and security officials escorting the Cambodian leader back to his hotel did not allow waiting newsmen to talk to him, though the prince appeared his ebullient self, willing to respond to questions.

The prince had told newsmen yesterday on arrival from Penang that he would discuss with Mr. Lee the type of aid he had promised in a message sent to the Cambodian leader during the weekend. He said even if Singapore did not offer military aid, he would be satisfied with food and medical assistance badly needed by the non-communist resistance fighters in Kampuchea.

Before meeting Mr. Lee, Prince Sihanouk, who is here as the personal guest of President C.V. Devan Nair, had hour-long talks with Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan at his hotel suite, after which he was the luncheon guest of the foreign minister.

Some details of the talks the prince had with Singapore leaders are expected to be revealed tomorrow when the prince gives his scheduled press conference before leaving for Jakarta.

Earlier today, the prince visited the People's Association, the nerve centre of more than 160 community centres sprawled throughout the island republic. Senior Minister of State Lee Khoo Choy briefed the prince on the activities of the association.

Tonight the prince and Princess Monique, are to be guests at a dinner hosted by Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratham. The prince, who leaves for Jakarta tomorrow, is also scheduled to visit the two other ASEAN capitals, Manila and Bangkok, before going on to Kampuchea.

In Kampuchea he is to declare the formation of the coalition government and hold the first cabinet meeting with Vice-President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann.

#### Wants To Address Nonaligned Summit

BK281549 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk, said he has asked ASEAN to present the case of his government to the nonaligned summit to be held in Baghdad in September. Prince Sihanouk, who is on the second day of his visit to Singapore, told Singapore Broadcasting Corporation that he made the request when he met Singapore leaders today. He said that although it appeared that it would be difficult for the coalition government to be recognized at the summit since the Kampuchean seat has been left vacant since the last meeting, he nevertheless wanted to address the summit to present the case for his government.

Prince Sihanouk also said that he did not foresee any problem with the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations. He added that after that next General Assembly session, the coalition government would implement its yet-to-be-announced political program in Kampuchea itself. It would also train new recruits and continue its efforts to secure aid so that they would be more effective in fighting the Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

THAI OFFICIAL: SIHANOUK DECIDED ON ASEAN TOUR

BK290701 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 29 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, anxious to avoid giving the impression he was at China's beck and call, ditched a suggestion that he visit Beijing soon after signing a tripartite coalition pact last week, sources said today. Chana Samutthawanit, a former Thai ambassador to Cambodia who was with the prince in Kuala Lumpur during the signing last Tuesday, said Sihanouk did not want to appear to be "reporting back" to Beijing.

There has been much speculation on the cause of Prince Sihanouk's on-again, off-again travel plans after becoming chief of state of the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea created to oppose the Hanoi-installed government in Phnom Penh.

A dispatch from Singapore yesterday quoted Cambodian sources as saying the decision to delay visiting Beijing was the idea of Malaysia which, the report said, was anxious to play down China's role in bringing about the coalition and play up that of the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN). But General Chana, a close friend of the prince who relayed messages for him to Thai officials last week, said Sihanouk made his own decision to steer clear of Beijing to head off criticism from his enemies. "He didn't want to allow any misunderstanding that he was under (the influence of) China," Gen. Chana said in a telephone interview.

The thrust of Gen. Chana's remarks were confirmed by a senior aide to Prince Sihanouk, who is due to leave Singapore today for Jakarta and Manila before winding up his ASEAN tour in Thailand, possibly on Saturday. Under the anti-Vietnamese coalition, Prince Sihanouk joined forces with nominal Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who became vice president, and anti-communist leader Son Sann, who became prime minister.

On arriving in Kuala Lumpur June 21, Prince Sihanouk said he hoped to visit Bangkok by the following Saturday en route to proclaim formally the new government on Cambodian soil with his partners. Gen. Chana said he relayed a request to this effect by telephone on Tuesday, the signing day, to the office of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, who was preparing to leave for a week's visit to Austria, replied that the prince would be welcome whenever he came, but suggested the proposed Saturday visit did not leave enough time to greet him "as good as they wish," Gen. Chana said.

He said Thai Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Kasem Kasemsi, who forwarded the Thai reply in Kuala Lumpur, had suggested at the same time that a visit to Beijing would solve the timing problem nicely. But Sihanouk was adamant, Gen. Chana said. He figured it was better to visit the ASEAN countries during the absence from Thailand of Marshal Sitthi, who is due back in Bangkok tomorrow.

A source at the Singapore Embassy here also disputed the notion that ASEAN was trying to hog the spotlight by delaying a visit to Beijing. The source said Singapore had extended its invitation because "we knew Prince Sihanouk had some time to kill." He suggested Indonesia and Malaysia had followed suit.

Gen. Chana stressed that the prince initially wanted to return to Cambodian soil as soon as possible to match the movements of Khieu Samphan and Son Sann in returning to see their armies and people. Gen. Chana, who was Thailand's ambassador to Phnom Penh 1970-74, said the prince was still anxious to be on Cambodian soil for at least two weeks to oversee organization of the new alliance.

HENG SAMRIN, OTHERS RECEIVE SOVIET MEDALS

BK200934 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1531 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Jun (SPK) -- On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Iosif Kolesnikov, acting charge d'affaires of the USSR to Kampuchea, presented medals for the consolidation of brotherhood in arms to PRK leaders in Phnom Penh on 18 June.

The medals were awarded to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD (presently visiting Bulgaria); Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, for their contribution to strengthening and developing friendship, multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples and the consolidation of world peace and for their merits in strengthening the brotherhood in arms between the USSR and the PRK, said Iosif Kolesnikov.

He went on to say: The Soviet people express their satisfaction with the progress achieved by the Kampuchean people in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and in solving social problems. The USSR will always be on the side of the Kampuchean people who, in cooperation with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, are fighting against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists to guarantee peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and who adhere to the principle of settling disputes through negotiations.

On that occasion, Chairman Heng Samrin stressed that the conferment of Soviet medals, once again, reflects the consolidation of the friendly ties, cooperation and the brotherhood in arms between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. He went on to say: We would like to express our gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for presenting us with these high honors for consolidating the brotherhood in arms between fraternal socialist countries. We will make great efforts to fulfill the tasks assigned us by the Kampuchean party and people for the happiness of our people, for socialism and for peace in the region and the world.

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS REPORTED FOR 21-27 JUNE

BK280531 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 21-27 June:

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 22 June reports that in Kralanh District, up to 10 June, peasants planted 4,230 hectares of broadcast rice and plowed 41,000 hectares of ricefields, including 628 hectares by tractors. They grew 290 hectares of subsidiary crops. They also raised 9,546 oxen and 1,250 buffaloes. The people dug 14 kilometers of ditches. Last year they sold 1,200 tons of paddy to the state.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0354 GMT on 22 June reports that solidarity groups in Prey Veng Province have planted 16,390 hectares of rice, including 14,200 hectares of floating rice. Last dry season they planted 30,940 hectares. In Preah Sadach District, 7,000 hectares of rice were sown and 800 other hectares of early rice planted.

Takeo: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 23 June notes that in Takeo provincial seat, 118 hectares of rice were planted at the beginning of June, 116 hectares of rice sown, 233 hectares of land plowed and 51 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables grown.

The people in this region plan to plant crops on 2,104 hectares. In Tram Kak District, the veterinary service vaccinated 1,657 cattle and treated 126 pigs in the past 6 months, the radio adds at 0400 GMT on 25 June.

Kompong Cham: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 25 June, in Cheung Prey District 4,000 hectares of dry-season rice were planted. The district raised 17,000 head of cattle, 9,700 head of buffalo, 25,000 pigs, 35,000 ducks, 50,000 chickens and 20 horses. In Prey Chhor District, agricultural production in 1981-82 included 13,792 hectares of rice planted; 26,305 head of cattle, 3,883 head of buffalo, and many thousands of pigs and poultry raised.

Kompong Speu: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 26 June carries a station correspondent's report on agricultural production in Kompong Speu Province, saying that the agriculture service has provided peasants with 250 tons of IR-36 rice seeds, 20 tons of ordinary rice seeds, 126 sprayers, 2,701 kg of rat poison, 250 tons of urea fertilizer, 253 tons of liquid fertilizer, 3,000 liters of (Azoledryne), and hundreds of kilograms of vegetable seeds. In the last dry season, over 500 ditches were repaired and built and many dikes repaired; 14,600 hectares of land reclaimed. The agriculture service also prepared intensive agriculture on 20,000 hectares of land planted with IR-36 seeds. By 7 June, over 5,300 hectares of land had been tilled, 4,172 hectares of rice sown and 1,200 other hectares transplanted. To fulfill the plan for planting 8,130 hectares of secondary food crops and 1,500 hectares of vegetables, the farmers by 7 June had planted 863 hectares of manioc, 510 hectares of cord, 600 hectares of potato, 1,500 hectares of beans, 500 hectares of vegetables and hundreds of hectares of industrial crops such as sugarcane, cotton, jute and tobacco. They raised more than 101,000 [figure as heard] head of oxen, 2,895 head of buffalo, 26,000 hogs and over 241,000 chickens.

Pursat: The radio at 1230 GMT on 26 June says that by 15 June, Pursat Province had sown 6,000 hectares of rice, including 3,819 hectares of floating rice, planted 343 hectares of farm rice and plowed 6,563 hectares of land. In Bakan District, 3,299 hectares of rice were broadcast and 3,325 hectares of land tilled. SPK at 0428 GMT on 24 June adds that dams and dikes in the district have been repaired. The agricultural service in Pursat has grown the IR-36 seeds on 800 hectares. The province plans to cultivate 63,000 hectares in the current rainy season. Farmers in Pursat last year sold 10,000 tons of rice to the state. SPK at 0435 GMT on 25 June further adds that 80 fishing groups in Pursat caught 8,730 tons of fish, of which 2,300 tons were dried and 110 tons fermented.

Kampot: In Kompong Trach District, by mid-June, 4,500 hectares of early rice had been transplanted, according to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 27 June. It adds that this is 500 hectares above plan. Moreover, 550 hectares of rice were transplanted and 600 others sown. Hundreds of hectares of secondary food crops were also planted. The district agriculture service plans to grow 17,500 hectares of rainy-season rice this year. SPK at 0407 GMT on the same day adds that Kampot Province produced 38,100 tons of salt or 95 percent of the plan norm in 5 months of this year.

Battambang: At 1200 GMT on 27 June the radio notes that in Battambang Province more than 2,000 tons of floating rice seeds were lent to peasants by the agriculture and trade service; 46,000 hectares of broadcast rice, including 17,000 hectares of floating rice; 9,300 hectares of subsidiary crops planted. In Battambang District, 13,700 hectares of rice were planted and in Mongkolbore District, 13,552 other hectares planted. On 21 June at 0400 GMT the radio notes that Battambang District raised 25,219 oxen, 4,462 buffaloes, 17 horses, 12,267 pigs and thousands of fowls. SPK at 1446 GMT on 27 June adds that the provincial tractor service has plowed 30,000 hectares of land in this production season. By mid-May, the province had sown 17,200 hectares of floating rice. Sisophon District farmers planted 5,860 hectares. During the fishing season fishermen in Battambang caught 7,900 tons of fish or 1,400 tons above plan.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE SAFARINI CALLS ON SISANA SISAN

BK251103 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 25 Jun (OANA/KPL) -- The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mustafa Safarini, yesterday called on Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism. The discussion was on the tense situation in Lebanon.

M. Safarini informed the minister that there is clear evidence of close collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Zionist militarists in this adventure in Lebanon which aims to exterminate the Palestinians and to control Lebanon in which the Zionists have deployed most sophisticated U.S.-made war machineries in shelling various Lebanese cities and Palestinian camps and killing thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, including women, old and young population.

Minister Sisana Sisan reiterated on this occasion his full and unconditional support and solidarity with the Palestinian armed forces. "Lebanon will successfully safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Palestinian people who are struggling for the creation of their own state will surely meet with success," Sisana Sisan added.

Relays 'Arafat Message

BK281058 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 28 Jun (KPL) -- The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to Laos, Mustafa Safarini, on June 26, presented a message of Yasir 'Arafat to President Souphanouvong. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and the supreme commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, in his message, informed the Lao president of the struggle of the heroic Palestinian and Lebanese people against the bloody aggression of the Zionist Israelis who enjoy full support from the U.S. imperialists.

President Souphanouvong, on this occasion, assured the representative of the PLO that the Lao Government gives its full support to the Palestinian people's struggle to create their own independent state. President Souphanouvong also expressed his conviction that the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO with Yasir 'Arafat as the leader will gain the final victory. The Lao president also seized the opportunity to convey his best wishes to Yasir 'Arafat and the entire Palestinian people in the heroic struggle against the aggressors.

Mustafa Safarini thanked the Lao president for his support. He also wished for the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Lao and Palestinian peoples.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT SESSION

OW262050 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Jun (VNA) -- Lao Ambassador Soubanh Salitthilat to the United Nations has rejected the U.S. Government's charge about the use of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea as an awkward attempt to whitewash its own crime against the Indochinese peoples.

Addressing the plenary session of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, on June 23, he condemned the feverish arms race by the U.S. and its use of small countries as a proving ground for new weapons.

The Lao ambassador said: Nobody has forgotten the use of chemical weapons by U.S. troops in Indochina and their disastrous effects on the environment. Thousands of U.S. militarymen are still suffering from the consequences, he pointed out, adding: Therefore, to fool public opinion in the United States and deceive world public opinion, the U.S. Government has fabricated stories about the "chemical war in Kampuchea and Laos". However, it can never provide conclusive evidences to back its affirmations.

He continued: "Even in the hottest fighting, our combatants have avoided as much as they could to fire on troops of the old regime because these are their fellow countrymen and brothers who were misled or forced to take arms. Seven years have elapsed and our armed forces have grown both qualitatively and quantitatively. Hence, there is no reason why we had to use chemical weapons against remnants of a disbanded army who survive only by taking refuge on high mountains and engaging in banditry. We prefer to leave them to the people's anger which we regard as the most efficacious sanction".

Ambassador Soubanh went on: Nobody has forgotten the Chinese aggression against Vietnam in 1979. Neither has one forgotten that China still occupies the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Islands of Vietnam and that China continues to provide military training to Lao exiles taking refuge on its territory, to muster many Chinese divisions along the Sino-Lao border and to work for the destabilisation of its neighbouring countries.

My delegation warmly welcomes the unilateral and solemn engagement of the Soviet Union made in President Leonid Brezhnev's statement before this assembly that the USSR will refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is also for the creation of zones of peace in the world," he added.

#### PARTY, FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

BK261522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation representing the LPRP and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] central committees, headed by Boualang Boulapha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman and member of the LFNC Central Committee Standing Committee, returned to Vientiane on the afternoon of 25 June after attending a scientific conference commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov and participating in the ninth session of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, which were held in Sofia from 15 to 18 June and from 21 to 23 June, respectively. The Lao delegation attended the scientific conference and the session of the Bulgarian Front at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai airport by Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the Supreme People's Council and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee; Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the LFNC Central Committee Standing Committee and chief of the Nationalities Committee; and many cadres attached to the Front Central Committee. Also on hand to welcome the Lao delegation at the airport was Zhecho Radunov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos.

'CLARIFICATION' OF PREM STATEMENT ON KHMER AID

BK281406 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Following some misunderstanding concerning the prime minister's alleged statement that Thailand was ready to provide military assistance to the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions, the spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, Trairong Suwannakhiri, stated at Government House today that there is a clarification to be made on this matter. According to him, the prime minister only stated that any decision by Thailand concerning aid to the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions must be the result of a group decision by the ASEAN nations. Thailand will not unilaterally make any decision in this regard. However, any consideration of aid must be in line with Thailand's interest.

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON KHMER COALITION

BK290807 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek dismissed reports which said Thailand would allow the forces of the three Khmer factions to use Thai territory in their resistance against the Vietnamese-backed forces. He said the reports were groundless and that the government has no such policy.

The government will not allow anybody to use Thai territory as a base for its forces fighting against another party. General Athit said the Khmer forces must be based inside Kampuchea. As to how far from or how near the forces would be to the Thai border, General Athit said the matter has nothing to do with Thailand.

Asked to comment about the move of the three Khmer factions to set up a coalition government, the assistant army commander in chief said it is a good thing for the Khmer people to have their own government without interference or backing from any country. It will be good if the coalition would pave the way towards peace and stability. However, the coalition could result in an escalation of the fighting. The Thai army must therefore be ready to protect our territory. So long as the fighting does not affect our national security and sovereignty, the army will have nothing to do with it, he said.

SRV RELEASE OK THAI TRAWLERS, FISHERMEN REPORTED

BK290135 Bangkok POST in English 29 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnam yesterday morning released two Thai trawlers and a total of 41 crewmembers, Samut Sakhon Fishery Cooperatives Chairman Yongyut Kongsuphabsiri disclosed yesterday.

The trawlers, Daeng Charoen Phanit with 24 men and Phichai Watthana with 17 men, are expected to arrive in their home port on June 30, Yongyut said.

Yongyut said that the release of the two trawlers and their crews was the result of a negotiation carried out by the Army Assistant Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek with the Vietnamese officials.

The Vietnamese are still considering the release of several Thai trawlers still being held in Vietnam, Yongyut added.

NEWSMEN INVITED TO COVER INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK290213 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] The Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok has extended an invitation for foreign and local journalists in Thailand to cover a conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City scheduled for early next month.

A spokesman of the embassy said the journalists will also be taken on a tour of the high plains near Mekong River about 200 kms from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly known as Saigon). He said they will have a chance to interview the three Indochinese foreign ministers afterwards. About 30 Thai and foreign journalists have already accepted the invitation, he said.

The question of Kampuchea and the recent formation of the anti-Vietnamese coalition by the three Kampuchean resistance forces are expected to be among the major topics to be discussed by the three foreign ministers during the conference.

#### LAO SPORTS OFFER SEEN AS 'FRIENDLY GESTURE'

BK250342 Bangkok POST in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai -- A Thai-Laotian friendship football match will be held here early next month following a proposal by Vientiane officials, the first friendly gesture since last week's border shooting incident.

The chief of Vientiane's sport committee, Thao Bounsuan Khomphakdi, called on Assistant Governor Maj Daoruang Picharat at Nong Khai provincial hall yesterday morning with an offer to bring a soccer team to the province. The offer was accepted and the match was set for 4 p.m. on July 10 at the provincial stadium.

The Loatian offer was the first overture since last week's shooting incident on the Mekong river in which a Thai river patrol craft was sunk and another damaged. Two villagers were killed and four naval officers were wounded in the attack.

Maj Daoruang said the incident was not discussed during yesterday's meeting.

#### GOVERNMENT-PROPOSED BILL FAILS IN PARLIAMENT

BK251335 Bangkok WORLD in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The national Constitution amendment bill failed to pass its final reading in a joint session of Parliament by 6 votes short of the required majority of 264. The voting, made known at 1235 this afternoon, was 258 in favour, 33 against with 119 abstentions.

Following the government's defeat, Samak Sunthonwet, leader of the Prachakon Thai Party, challenged the government to resign or dissolve Parliament.

During the casting of the votes, some senators and MP's left the chamber when it was their turn to vote for the bill which would have made far-reaching changes to the electoral and political party system.

The draft bill advocated candidate voting rather than party voting, a multiple constituency system rather than a single constituency electoral system and also required that an MP must be a member of a political party within 90 days of the bill being promulgated.

Under the bill, an MP stood to lose his seat if he failed by that time to become a party member, resigned or was sacked from a party and did not join another party within 90 days, or if his party's membership was terminated by a court order and he did not apply for a new party membership within 60 days.

#### Prem Comments on Defeat

BK261120 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Interview with Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon by unidentified correspondent on 26 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Prem] The government spokesman and I said before that the Constitution is the law of the people. The two points we proposed as amendments to the Constitution concern the formation of political parties and the conduct of general elections.

This issue must be decided by Parliament. Therefore, the government has not made any effort to influence or press for any decision. It was a question of how Parliament would decide. The government accepts the decision of Parliament.

[Question] Will the rejection of the draft bill yesterday affect the government's stability?

[Answer] It depends on future developments in the situation.

[Question] Are you confident that the two houses will support the government when the draft budget bill comes to Parliament next month?

[Answer] I think they will support us.

[Question] You are confident that they will support the government?

[Answer] Khun Saiyut [Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon] said in an interview yesterday that the Senate would support the government.

[Question] Is it true that you called Gen Athit Kamlang-ek back urgently?

[Answer] He is scheduled to return today. Do not make a big news story out of it. He told me before his departure that he would return on 26 June.

#### Further Prem Comment

BK270429 Bangkok POST in English 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday that he saw no reason why the government should resign over the shock defeat of the Constitution amendments draft in Parliament on Friday.

Gen Prem also said that he would decide the government's response to the incident.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani yesterday abruptly cancelled a visit to China. He was scheduled to leave Bangkok yesterday as head of a Thai military delegation invited to Beijing by the Chinese armed forces.

Gen Prem yesterday discussed the defeat of the government-sponsored draft during a half-hour meeting at his Sisao Thewet residence with some top Democrat Party members including party leader Phichai Rattakun.

Gen Prem told reporters after the meeting that the government had initiated the Constitution amendments as broad guidelines on the voting and electoral systems it preferred for the next general elections. He insisted that the government had no intention of dictating to Parliament to accept the guidelines. The government wanted Parliament to exercise its freedom and discretion in making a judgement on them. While admitting that the draft was important legislation, Gen Prem maintained that it was the Parliament and not the government that was responsible for it. "So when the result was that it (draft) was not wanted, we simply let it be that way," he said. He disclosed that even his cabinet was divided over the draft.

The prime minister praised Mr Phichai for the concern he had shown over the incident. He said he had told Mr Phichai about the government's position on the law "and he agreed." He said he was not aware if there was any basis to allegations that Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikhup had made offers to MP's to vote against the draft. He promised to ask Mr Thawi about the allegations.

Gen Prem was optimistic that the defeat would soon die down and doubted that it would affect the government's position when the budget bill is debated next month. He said he had asked Gen Prayut to cancel his visit because there were already several Thai delegations visiting China and insisted that the decision was not related to Friday's vote.

## Prem on Political Plans

BK250312 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has confided to his close aides that he intends to seek political and military support to remain the country's chief executive after next year's general elections, highly authoritative sources told the NATION yesterday.

General Prem has also told his close advisers that he would run in the upcoming general elections to broaden his political base if he was to remain prime minister after the next general elections.

The premier reportedly has dropped hints that he feels that his "mission" has yet to be accomplished in his capacity as prime minister, a conviction which has prompted him to plan to plunge head on into politics when his current term expires.

Under the Constitution, the present government and Parliament will expire in April, 1983. It has yet to be decided by the government when Parliament would be dissolved to pave way for the general elections. Some legislators have proposed to Premier Prem to dissolve Parliament in January, 1983, so that elections could be held in April, allowing for candidates to campaign for 90 days as stipulated in the Constitution.

Informed sources said that when Premier Prem met Social Action Party leader M.R. Kukrit Pramont in Chiang Mai recently, the prime minister was quoted as saying that the current house tenure will complete its four-year term without any "political accidents."

The sources quoted M.R. Kukrit as asking General Prem directly on whether he would continue to be prime minister following the 1983 general elections. General Prem reportedly nodded his head in an affirmative gesture, pointing out that his mission had yet to be accomplished. The sources said that M.R. Kukrit then pointed out to the premier that he would have to run in the upcoming general elections if he was to broaden his base of support -- to which General Prem also replied in a positive term. The prime minister agreed with M.R. Kukrit that he would have to run in the elections if he was to retain the premiership after the general elections.

The sources said that the SAP leader stopped short of asking General Prem to join the Social Action Party during that informal meeting on May 29, later described by both the ex-premier and Gen Prem as a "social chit-chat." But the sources confirmed that General Prem appeared to be "consulting" M.R. Kukrit over his political future although neither side made any commitment to each other.

The sources denied recent speculations that General Prem and M.R. Kukrit had discussed the premier's joining SAP so far. "No offer or request to that effect from either side has been made so far," the sources said.

SAP appeared ready to accept Prem although several factors will have to be taken into consideration, including the position he will hold in the party should that decision come to pass. Some casual discussions within top SAP executives have been held to discussing the despatch of an "emissary" to sound out the premier to more firmly establish General Prem's intentions, but so far, no such talks have taken place just yet.

## Saiyut's Comments

BK251424 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon spoke to newsmen at 1700 today about the failure of a number of senators to support the government-proposed draft revision of the Constitution at today's parliamentary voting session and about reported remarks that the refusal by the senators to support the government is indicative of a rift between the government and the senators.

General Saiyut said he and the commanders of the three armed forces and other senior military officers had discussed the matter and they unanimously believed that as the armed forces serve the country they continue to sincerely and earnestly support this government. What occurred in the Parliament today is political and not related to the military. Also, what happened was normal in the parliamentary system, where it is not strange that views of the parliamentarians will differ. This shows that our current Parliament possesses a great degree of democracy -- senators are independent and are not under anyone's control.

The supreme commander said that as he is also a senator, he knows that the senators who abstained at the ballot did so because they disagreed with the government-sponsored draft revision of the Constitution, feeling that the current Constitution is fine and promotes continual development of democracy. They felt that a revision is not necessary at this time as the current Constitution will expire in the not too distant future and thus should be kept in force until its expiration.

Saiyut said although the draft is government-sponsored, it was initiated by members of Parliament and dealt largely with the general election. Therefore the senators felt passage of the draft should be the responsibility of the members of Parliament.

Saiyut emphasized that the armed forces will always support a legitimate government which has the support of the people. He and the commanders of the three armed forces are confident that no untoward situation will arise from failure of the draft; the people need not worry.

Asked about movement of some military units today, Saiyut said the movement is in accordance with previously planned exercises.

#### General Athit's Comments

BK290823 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said that it is not necessary for the government to resign or the Parliament to be dissolved despite the defeat of the Constitution amendments draft in Parliament last week. At a press conference following his private visit to the United States, General Athit said that even if the amendments draft was dropped, a new draft can be submitted to Parliament. General Athit said that he did not regard the withdrawal of the bill in its final stages as a defeat for the government because the government had allowed free votes for the bill. General Athit added that the army will continue its full support for the government despite the defeat of the Constitution amendments draft proposed by it.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES REAGAN ON CHEMICAL USE CHARGES

OW270733 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 27 -- U.S. President Reagan picked up Joseph Paul Goebbels's propaganda method by charging the Soviet Union and Vietnam with using toxic chemicals, in his speech at the UN General Assembly on June 17, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper notes that for six years now since this slander campaign was started Washington has failed to convince public opinion. Yet the paper says, it sticks to its allegations because it needs a pretext to step up the chemical war it once made in southern Vietnam, justify its production of chemical weapons and preparations for chemical warfare, and cope with the worldwide demand for disarmament.

NHAN DAN recalls that the United States was the only member country which, at last year's U.N. General Assembly, voted against the resolution demanding that the United States and the Soviet Union resume talks on prohibition of chemical weapons as soon as possible.

The paper also notes that Reagan has not only kept mum about Israel's use of chemicals against the Palestinian people, but also supplied more weapons to the aggressors. "The Reagan administration's slander cannot cover the fact that the United States is preparing for a chemical war."

MATERIALS ON 3D SESSION OF 7TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## Communique No 3 on Proceedings

OW270733 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Communique No 3 of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On 26 June 1982 the National Assembly met in plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. The morning session was chaired by Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly. The National Assembly heard reports by the following deputies: Ho Ngoc Nhuong, deputy from Phu Khanh Province; Huynh Thanh Mua, deputy from Ben Tre; Tran Ngoc Trac, deputy from Thaun Hai; Vu Thai Mai, deputy from Ha Nam Ninh; Nguyen Dang, deputy from Tay Ninh; Nguyen Thanh Quat, deputy from Ha Bac; Nguyen Van Thang, deputy from Tay Ninh; Tran Kiem Ly, deputy from Hanoi Municipality; Tran Dang Khoa, deputy from Ha Bac; Pham Hoanh, deputy from Quang Ninh; Doan Trieu Nhan, deputy from Dac Lac; and K'sor Kron, deputy from Gia Lai-Kon Tum.

The afternoon session was chaired by Y Mot, vice chairman of the National Assembly. The National Assembly continued listening to reports by the following deputies; Dang Trinh, deputy from Thai Binh Province; Lai Van Ly, deputy from Binh Tri Thien; Vu Mi Ke, deputy from Ha Tuyen; Phung Van Tuu, deputy from Vinh Phu; Cam Ngoan, deputy from Son La; Le Huu Hinh, deputy from Thanh Hoa; and Do Van Cuong, deputy from Haiphong Municipality.

## Communique No 4 on Changes

OW281305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Communique No 4 of the Third Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly]

[Text] The National Assembly met in plenary sessions at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall on 28 June.

National Assembly vice Chairman Nguyen Xiem presided over the morning session. The National Assembly heard National Assembly Vice Chairman Tran Phuong, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report further on the 1982 draft state budget; Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court's; and Tran Le, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; give answers and accept views by National Assembly deputies on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control, respectively.

The National Assembly then conducted byelections for a number of members of the council of State according to the general list of introduction submitted by the chairman of the National Assembly and the heads of National Assembly deputy delegations.

National Assembly Vice Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem presided over the afternoon session. Comrade Nguyen Van Tien, head of the vote-checking committee, reported on the results of the byelections of members of the Council of State. The results show the following changes regarding the composition of the Council of State:

1. Comrade Xuan Thuy ceases to assume his functions as vice chairman and concurrently general secretary of the Council of State; Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman of the Council of State, concurrently assumes the function of secretary general of the Council of State;
2. Comrade Huynh Tan Phat assumes the duties of vice chairman of the Council of State;
3. Comrade Vu Quang assumes the duties of a member of the Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Thanh Le ceases to assume these duties.

The National Assembly then elected the chairmen of a number of standing committees of the National Assembly. The results are as follows:

1. Comrade Vu Quang, member of the Council of State, ceases to assume his duties as chairman of the Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children in order to assume the duties of chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in place of Comrade Nguyen Thanh Le, who ceases to assume this function;
2. Comrade Le Thanh Dao, member of the Council of State, assumes the function as chairman of the Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children in place of Comrade Vu Quang;
3. Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh ceases to assume her function as chairman of the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee; Comrade Duong Quoc Chinh assumes the function as chairman of this committee in place of Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh.

Finally, the National Assembly passed the following resolutions: resolution approving the 1982 draft state budget, resolution endorsing the Council of State resolution on the appointment and dismissal of a number of members of the Council of Ministers.

At 1600 sharp, National Assembly Vice Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem read the closing speech ending splendidly the Third Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly.

#### NHAN DAN Editorial

BK290415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 29 June editorial: "Overcome Difficulties and Advance"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly has concluded. This is the first National Assembly session since the splendid success of the Fifth VCP Congress. The session worked busily and scrupulously in light of the party congress resolutions.

Prior to the National Assembly session, various deputies held comprehensive meetings with eligible voters and collected many contributing ideas and urgent aspirations of the voters. The National Assembly attentively listened to a report on the establishment of the criminal law, a very important law code of our state's legal system. The criminal law protects the socialist state, regime and the citizen's rights against crimes which are detrimental to society and disruptive to social order and the socialist law. It defines the severity of crimes and punishments to punish criminals and reminds the people to abide by the law and avoid committing crimes.

The National Assembly contended that following the promulgation of the new Constitution, the promulgation of the criminal law is an important requirement to ensure the uniform nature of socialist criminal law.

The First Session of the Seventh National Assembly adopted a number of important laws. The establishment of the criminal law is a great and difficult task which cannot be fulfilled in one session. This Third Session of the National Assembly accelerated and completed the establishment of this important law.

The National Assembly also heard and contributed ideas to the reports made by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control. These two branches submitted a number of proposals to the National Assembly which were given careful consideration.

The National Assembly showed its keen interest in these tasks -- tasks which are very essential to contribute to strengthening socialist law, enhancing effective management of the socialist state and ensuring the working people's collective right to collective mastery.

The National Ssembly worked with a sense of high responsibility. It discussed the 1982 draft state budget heatedly. Showing its profound interest in the economic situation and the people's daily life, the National Assembly analyzed our national economic situation, noting that although the nation has scored notable achievements, many imbalances prevail which cannot be overcome quickly. The National Assembly pointed out strongpoints and new factors as well as shortcomings in these domains and set forth many concrete and important measures aimed at accelerating production, complementing the practice of thrift and gradually improving circulation and distribution throughout the country.

The National Assembly considered and decided on the 1982 draft state budget. It pointed out various great potentials that must be exploited more vigorously and that the mobilization of the people's and the worker's strength must be carried out to implement the 1982 State Plan and budget satisfactorily.

The National Assembly also listened to a report on the development of the contest to compose a new national anthem and discussed the byelections of members of the Council of State and chairmen of National Assembly standing committees.

The third session of the Seventh National Assembly has completed many tasks with splendid success. It has charted the immediate tasks for the people which require them to enhance the revolutionary impetus, overcome all difficulties in order to surge forward, strive to produce more goods for the society, accelerate the production of grain and consumer goods to increase the state's income and reduce expenses in production and consumption in order to implement the 1982 State Plan and budget satisfactorily.

#### KAMPUCHEAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

##### Hanoi Talk

OW281640 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 28 -- A talk on the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] was held here this afternoon on the occasion of its 31st anniversary, June 28. The talk, jointly sponsored by the Hanoi party committee and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, was attended by the Kampuchean charge d'affaires ad interim, Keo Chamroeun.

Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the party Commission for Propaganda and Education, retraced the history of the KPRP and highlighted the great achievements of the Kampuchean people under its leadership especially since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. He stressed that no dark design of the Beijing reactionary clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces can reverse the present situation in Kampuchea.

On this occasion, Phan Trong Tue, president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, has sent a message of greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart, Chan Ven.

#### VCP Greetings Message

BK280736 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jun (SPK) -- The VCP Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the KPRP Central Committee on the occasion of its 31st founding anniversary (28 June). The message says:

Over the past 31 years of struggle full of sacrifices and difficulties, the KPRP pursuing the glorious cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, has led the Kampuchean people in defeating the French colonialists, the U.S. aggressors and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique in the pay of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. It, therefore, has written glorious historic pages and enriched the traditions of a nation endowed with the famous Angkor civilization.

The 7 January 1979 historic victory has opened for the heroic Kampuchean people an era of genuine independence and freedom and has enabled them to build a civilized and happy life. Under the KPRP's correct leadership, the Kampuchean people -- united more and more closely behind the KUFNCD and determined to progress -- have surmounted innumerable difficulties and ordeals and achieved great successes in many domains of the cause of defending national independence and building the country.

The PRK has won resounding victories in foiling the perfidious maneuvers and schemes of intervention and sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby consolidating more than ever the position and force of the Kampuchean revolution and those of all the Indochinese countries. This constitutes an important factor for ensuring peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and contributing actively to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

The Communist Party, working class and people of Vietnam are very proud of and happy with the brilliant successes of the fraternal party and people of Kampuchea. These successes constitute a great encouragement for and a precious aid to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defense efforts.

The message continues: As close friends and comrades in arms sharing the same ideal and struggling against the same enemies, our two parties and our two peoples have always stood side by side. They have fought together and won victories together. Through the test of the long revolutionary struggle, the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea, cultivated at the expense of the blood of the two peoples, has become a special solidarity that is binding us together. These special relations have become a law of development and a guarantee of all victories of the revolution in each of our two countries.

In its long and hard struggle, the Vietnamese revolution has always enjoyed the close coordination, support and aid from the Kampuchean revolution. On this occasion, we express our most sincere and profound gratitude for its support and devoted aid.

Faithful to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and imbued with the vital character of the revolutionary alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos -- an alliance which our fifth congress has confirmed -- the party, working class and people of Vietnam pledge to constantly cultivate the Vietnam-Kampuchea special relations, especially at a time when the Beijing hegemonist expansionists and other imperialist and reactionary forces are plotting to divide and destroy the militant Solidarity bloc of the peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula.

More than ever, our party and people will exert every effort to intensify the Vietnam-Kampuchea and Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity and multifaceted cooperation in order to build socialism jointly and successfully and firmly defend each other country's independence. In this way, we will all contribute actively to the common struggle of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

From the bottom of our hearts, we hope that the KPRP and the Kampuchean people will successfully implement the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and continue to win even greater victories in building and defending their beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

May the militant solidarity, great friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea last forever.

#### NHAN DAN Editorial

BK280900 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 28 June editorial: "Glorious Vanguard of the Kampuchean Revolution"]

[Text] For the first time since liberation, the 31st founding anniversary of the KPRP is being grandly celebrated today in the capital of Phnom Penh and throughout the country. This important political event testifies to the stability of the Kampuchean revolution, which, after surmounting the fiercest ordeals, has now emerged victorious and is entering a new stage of development -- that of building a new independent and free Kampuchea advancing along the road toward socialism. This event further shows that the KPRP is a Marxist-Leninist political party which always remains loyal to the interests of the country and the people and combines genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism.

The history of the KPRP is a long process of valiant struggle fraught with glorious traditions. The 16 June directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat affirms that the party's predecessor was the Indochinese Communist Party and that its first congress, held on 28 June 1951 under the presidency of Comrade Son Ngoc Minh, marked the founding of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party.

Founded amidst the flames of the resistance against the French aggressors, the party led the national salvation front, the Issarak Army and the entire people to wage a fierce struggle against imperialism and feudalism and coordinated with the struggles of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples to contribute to the common victory of ending forever the rule of French colonialism throughout the Indochinese Peninsula. Afterwards, for more than 20 consecutive years, the party's genuine combatants launched difficult and hard struggles, full of valor and sacrifices, against the rule of feudalism, the dictatorial regime of the U.S. henchmen and Beijing expansionism and hegemonism together with the traitorous Pol Pot clique.

Despite untold difficulties, hardships and staggering losses, the party's genuine forces, developing their valuable tradition of uniting the people and the three Indochinese countries, defeated all their enemies one after the other. Following the founding of the United Front for National Salvation, the third party congress laid out a program for national salvation and brought the people to the historic victory of 7 January 1979, smashing the genocidal rule, defeating the annexation scheme of the Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and opening up a new era for the nation.

Over the past 3 years and more the party has assumed the heavy duty of leading the people in preserving their newly gained independence and freedom, rebuilding the entire country and all aspects of social life, and advancing toward a civilized, progressive and happy life.

The new era has begun beautifully. The achievements already recorded are comprehensive and marvelous. The revolutionary administration is being made ever firmer and stronger throughout the country. The economy and the traditional and revolutionary culture have been rebuilt and initial progress has been made. With the genocidal scourge lifted, the nation and its people are reviving rapidly.

The general elections for the National Assembly, the adoption of a new constitution and the holding of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party were momentous events that symbolize the political and spiritual singlemindedness of the Kampuchean people and reflect their profound confidence in the People's Revolutionary Party.

The Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause enjoys broad sympathy and support the world over. The special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have been strengthened more than ever before. The PRK maintains fine relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community and its prestige in the international arena is growing constantly.

The Beijing reactionaries' policy of opposition and sabotage against the Kampuchean revolution has met with ignominious defeat. Recently, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, they created the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in a bid to renovate the face of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which has been held in disgust by all of mankind. Their hastily constructed farce, however, cannot deceive anyone, except for their followers. No devilish tricks by the Beijing reactionaries and U.S. imperialists can reverse the present situation in Kampuchea -- a situation which is developing in the interest of the Kampuchean people and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Sharing the joy of the Kampuchean communists and people on this meaningful anniversary, the Vietnamese Communists and people express their admiration for the glorious successes recorded by the party and people of fraternal Kampuchea. These successes represent an epic saga of ardent patriotism and the determination to fight and win that stem from the correct line of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- the KPRP, a brother also born to the glorious Indochinese Communist Party of old and a close comrade-in-arms of our party. Comrade Le Duan expressed our feelings so well: The Communist Party and people of Vietnam are boundlessly proud to have the KPRP as a stalwart comrade and a loyal comrade in arms.

In the current stage of the revolution, the KPRP, as pointed out in the directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat, stressed the need to formulate its political, ideological and organizational lines on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The party pledges to continue the Marxist-Leninist tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party; set forth correct domestic and foreign lines; combine genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism; closely unite with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and build its own organization in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It is certain that the party will grow stronger in all respects and fulfill its glorious mission entrusted to it by history.

The relationship between the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is a special, pure relationship which has been forged with the bones and blood of hundreds of thousands of combatants and the tears of countless mothers. Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, said very correctly that no words can fully describe the profound love and attachment between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

In the course of their revolutionary struggle, our party and people have always received wholehearted support, multifaceted assistance and close combat coordination from the genuine Kampuchean communists and the fraternal Kampuchean people. We bear in our hearts deep feelings of love and attachment.

We are deeply moved by the strong assertion in the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress that unity and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam and Laos is the strategic thought of the party, an objective and inevitable demand of history, an issue that will decide Kampuchea's destiny in the future and a pure revolutionary sentiment and a firm stand of the new Kampuchea.

Our communists and people would like to convey to their close Kampuchean comrades and friends their warmest greetings on the occasion of this grand anniversary. From the bottom of our hearts, we sincerely wish the party and people of fraternal Kampuchea success in implementing the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress and new, even greater successes in the undertaking to defend and build their beloved fatherland.

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE, PRESS MARK DPRK SOLIDARITY

Solidarity Message

OW250749 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- The Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea and the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association yesterday sent a joint message to the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association on the occasion of the Month of anti-U.S. Struggle (June 25-July 27). The message says:

"The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Korean people's struggle for peaceful unification of their country. We demand that the U. S. imperialists stop supporting the Seoul administration in its repression of South Korean people and withdraw all their troops from South Korea, so that the Korean people may decide their destiny themselves. May the Korean people realize soon their legitimate aspiration for national unification."

On the same occasion, Yi Hong, Korean charge d'affaires ad interim, gave a film show here yesterday evening. It was attended by Le Thiet Hung, president of the Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

NHAN DAN Article

OW250839 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- "The Vietnamese people firmly side with the Korean people in both parts of the country in their just struggle for national unification:."

This is reaffirmed by NHAN DAN in an article today on "the Month of Common Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism" (June 25-June 27) on the occasion of the signing of the truce agreement at Panmunjon on July 27, 1953.

"The agreement", the paper says "provides that all foreign forces shall withdraw from South Korea and that the Korean people shall solve the unification of their country by themselves without interference from outside. But Korea remains divided up to now and the people's earnest aspiration for sovereignty and national unification remains unfulfilled. U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces should bear responsibility for prolonging the division of Korea.

"Over nearly one third of a century, the situation on that peninsula has been tense. U.S. troops continue occupying South Korea. Following their humiliating setback in Indochina in 1975, the U.S. imperialists have tried to consolidate their position on the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and started a military build-up there to create a link for their new Pacific strategy.

"The Reagan administration has increased aid to South Korea. Provocations by the United States and its henchmen against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are going on".

The paper stresses: "The United States' plot to prolong the division of Korea and turn South Korea into a military base and new-type colony has been approved by the reactionary forces in Beijing. There are proofs of a plan to establish the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo axis to oppose the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Asia and the Pacific. Facts have shown that the U.S. imperialists and henchmen are working against the Korean people's just struggle for peace, sovereignty and national unification".

"The only way to solve the Korean issue is for the United States to immediately withdraw all its troops, weapons and other war means from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The unification of Korea must be determined by its people," says the paper in conclusion.

#### SRV DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN INFORMATION COMMITTEE

OW281045 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 28 -- At the annual session of the U.N. Information Committee opened recently in New York, Hoang Manh Nguyen, Vietnamese delegate, spoke of the imbalance of the world information system.

He denounced imperialism and Western countries for using international information to further their dark designs, thus violating the people's right to honest and broad information.

He stressed that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam condemned the use of information means for polluting the world situation. He also pointed out the necessity of rectifying the present imbalance in the U.N. Information Committee and called for a rational geographical redistribution of the committee's personnel, especially of the senior officials who do not include representatives of the non-aligned and socialist countries.

#### USSR SOCIAL SCIENCES DELEGATION VISITS 17-24 JUNE

OW251810 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- A delegation of the Social Sciences Academy under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visited Vietnam from June 17-24.

The delegation, led by B.S. Popov, deputy head of the academy, paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It also called on several cultural institutions in Hanoi. The delegation had working sessions with the directorate of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School.

On June 22, it was cordially received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Present on this occasion were Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the CPVCC and director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, and I. Ognetrov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

#### VCP LECTURERS VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA 10-22 JUNE

OW251802 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25 -- A lecturers' team of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Ms. Vu Thi Thanh, department-director of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the party's Central committee, visited Czechoslovakia from June 10-22 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Team gave talks on the CPV Fifth Congress and the implementation of its resolutions.

It was warmly received by Vlastimil Chalupa, minister of communications and president of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association.

REASONS FOR HAIG'S RESIGNATION SPECULATED ON

## Radio Commentary

BK261428 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Secretary of State Alexander Haig has resigned. President Reagan announced that he had accepted his secretary of state's request to resign with deep regret. In his announcement Reagan did not explain why Haig had resigned, although the secretary of state said it was because there had been a shift in U.S. foreign policies. He did not elaborate, however.

According to the Voice of America, an American senator has expressed concern that Haig's resignation in the middle of the present Lebanese crisis could aggravate the situation. From all indications, it can be presumed that Haig's resignation is related to developments in Lebanon.

As a former commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, Haig's views are close to those of the Western European nations. Among President Reagan's foreign policy team, Haig has been the most moderate. As an intelligent internationalist, he not only understands Israel's concerns but also the concerns of the European allies in NATO. It should be remembered that the role of the European allies since the establishment of NATO in 1949 has been to moderate U.S. positions, a role they still play. On the other hand, Israel's role since the formation of the conservative Begin government in 1977 has been to radicalize the United States.

There were rumours last year about Haig's resignation, particularly following the White House decision to appoint a special envoy to the Middle East -- Philip Habib. With the appointment of the special envoy, the position of the secretary of state in dealing with the Middle East was curtailed. Therefore, it is no surprise that Haig was unable to do much in dealing with the Middle East crisis following Israel's invasion of Lebanon earlier this month. He is not well liked by the Begin government because he has spoken in favor of negotiations for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank of the Jordan River after some kind of a solution has been achieved in Lebanon.

News of Haig's resignation has been received with concern in London because West European leaders consider him a vital link with the White House.

## AFP Report of KOMPAS Editorial

BK280936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 28 (AFP) -- The resignation of American Secretary of State Alexander Haig may have links with the failed nomination of Morton Abramowitz as the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, the leading Jakarta newspaper KOMPAS said today.

Commenting in an editorial that lack of cohesion in the Reagan administration, particularly in foreign policy has harmed the United States both internationally and domestically.

Referring to the fact Indonesia turned down the Reagan administration's nomination of former Ambassador to Thailand Morton Abramowitz in May, the editorial noted "apparently the problem of the failure to appoint Morton Abramowitz as the U.S. envoy here more or less came from internal conflict."

Quoting an American commentator describing the Reagan administration as "the most inept, the most pathetic American government of this century", it said "this criticism is probably an exaggeration, but there is no smoke without a fire".

The English-language newspaper INDONESIA OBSERVER said U.S. foreign policy had become more and more confusing. "It has forced the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to become its tool in promoting Chinese political interest in order to counter the growing strength of Soviet moves in Asia," the paper said in an editorial.

It continued that Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie had been "practically reduced to a travelling salesman in Europe, begging for arms in the interest of the forces of the Chinese backed Khmer Rouge". "Carried to excess, this U.S. foreign policy with its preoccupation with the Soviet threat to Asia can possibly bring dissent and distrust within the walls of ASEAN.

"The resignation of Mr. Haig may have been caused by infighting or jealousy but it is also indicative of a failure of judgement of a changing world and therefore a failure in leadership in U.S. foreign policy", the paper said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISAPPOINTED IN U.S. VETO AT UN

BK281302 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1147 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 28 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia regrets U.S. veto on the Security Council's resolution which demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut. This was stated by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dr Martono Kadri to ANTARA here Monday.

Kadri also pointed out that Indonesia had always supported the efforts for a solution on the Middle Eastern conflict through peaceful means.

He further said that the current Israeli aggression and invasion into the Lebanon could never be justified because they were contradictory to international law and the U.N. Charter and posed a threat to world peace.

In this connection the Foreign Ministry spokesman reaffirmed Indonesia's support to the Palestinian peoples' struggle to restore their legitimate rights and to determine their own future, including the establishment of their own homeland.

MALAYSIACOUNTRY'S FIRST NUCLEAR REACTOR PUT INTO OPERATION

BK281600 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia entered the nuclear era today when scientists at the Tun Ismail Atomic Center [PUSPATI] in Bangi regulated for the first time the operations of its reactor. Minister of Science, Technology and Environment Datuk Amar Stephen Yong was present at the event this evening. Works to start off the chain reaction fission of the reactor was carried out under the supervision of the contracting firm, General Atomic Company, and an official from the International Atomic Energy Authority, IAEA.

Datuk Amar Stephen said the event is significant to the country as the PUSPATI reactor is officially in operation for the first time. It also marked the development of science, especially in nuclear technology. Further works to test the reactor would take at least another 2 weeks.

CPM, MNLA ISSUE STATEMENT ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

BK231601 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 22 Jun 82

["Carry On the Revolutionary War to the End!" -- joint statement issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya and the Malayan National Liberation Army High Command on 20 June 1982]

[Text] 1. Because the British imperialists launched total armed suppression against our revolutionary forces on 20 June 1948, the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] brilliantly led our people of all nationalities in a heroic armed resistance. This triggered the anti-British national liberation war.

Today marks the 34th anniversary of the 20 June revolutionary war. To mark this militant day, the Central Committee of the CPM and the High Command of the Malayan National Liberation Army [MNLA] pay their highest respects to all party members, all commanders and fighters of our army, all members of various revolutionary mass organizations, revolutionary comrades and patriots bearing noble ideals who carry on their struggle inside enemy jails, all families of fallen heroes and respected members of the army and the revolutionary people of all nationalities.

2. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the anti-British guerrilla forces throughout the country were integrated into the MNLA on 1 February 1949. With the full support of the people of all nationalities, our party and army untiringly carried on the struggle, engaged in bloody battles, smashed the enemy's dream of ending the war quickly, defeated the frenzied attacks of more than 400,000 soldiers and policemen, launched fierce large attacks and pushed forward the rapid development of our independence struggle. In the end the British imperialists were forced to recognize the independence of the Federation of Malaya in August 1957. This was a historic victory attained in the joint struggle of our party and army, all democratic patriotic forces and the various strata of the people of all nationalities. It was an irreparable great defeat for British imperialist colonial rule in Malaya.

However, the fruits of victory were seized by our country's reactionaries. The independence was not complete. Since 1957 our fatherland has become an imperialist-dominated country under neocolonialism with a half colonial-half feudal society and a change in class relationships.

3. In view of the changes in the characteristics of our society and in the class relationships, our revolution began to enter a new historic era, that is, the era of internal revolutionary war or the era of national people's liberation.

In the years immediately following our country's independence, the British imperialists were still directly in charge of the war. British troops and mercenaries were the main forces in carrying on the war.

Besides, the British imperialists intensified their activities in support of the comprador bureaucrat capitalist class in the political and economic sectors and were immersed in efforts to support, train, equip and expand an army to enable it to shoulder the responsibility of carrying on the counterrevolutionary war. Therefore, the internal revolutionary war and the national revolutionary war were interlinked. The present internal revolutionary war still has elements of the national revolutionary war.

4. Based on the above statement, the more than 50-year struggle of the CPM's history can be divided into five phases:

The first phase, from April 1930 to December 1941, was an underground struggle before World War II.

The second phase, from December 1941 to August 1945, was an anti-Japanese liberation war. The third phase, from August 1945 to June 1948, was a peaceful struggle after World War II. The fourth phase, from June 1948 to August 1957, was an anti-British national liberation war. The fifth phase, September 1957 to the present, is the internal revolutionary war.

5. The Central Committee of the CPM and the MNLA High Command have decided that as of the date of the issuance of this statement the name Malayan National Liberation Army is to be changed to Malayan People's Army [Tentara Rakyat Malaya]. There is to be no change, however, in the date of the army day, the army flag, cap, conduct and discipline, name of units and military organizational system and so forth.

The Malayan People's Army [MPA] is under the absolute leadership of the CPM. It is a revolutionary army armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought having strong discipline, brave and good at fighting. It is a people's army having as its members commendable sons and daughters of the people of all nationalities. It wholeheartedly gives everything in the interest of the people of all nationalities and enjoys the resolute support of the broad masses.

It is only natural that the MPA should proudly inherit the noble tradition of the Malayan people's anti-Japanese army and the MNLA. It relentlessly develops and expands its forces, steps up the development of a revolutionary and militant force, depends on the masses, exploits the jungle for opening up guerrilla zones and developing base areas, implements the strategic policy of active defense and carries out its noble tasks brilliantly.

6. After our country's reactionaries assumed power with British imperialist support in 1957, foreign monopoly capital, which was granted special privileges, began to flood the country. The comprador bureaucrat capitalist class expropriated large tracts of land, plundered natural resources and the abundant wealth and became rich quickly. The gap between the rich and the poor and the polarization of our society widened and the people of all nationalities were afflicted with sufferings.

The reactionaries, in following the British imperialists' orders, concentrated on the anti-communist and antipopular war against the will of our people, and tried to use rifles and cannons to eliminate the people's revolutionary forces and to maintain the interest of a handful of big capitalists inside and outside the country.

Under such circumstances, it was only appropriate to maintain the people's revolutionary armed struggle and the revolutionary mass struggle in our country. Our party and army should resolutely carry on the revolutionary war to the end. We must wage war to safeguard the basic interest of the people of all nationalities, to attain complete independence of the fatherland and complete national liberation.

7. The contradiction between the comprador bureaucrat capitalist class, the landlord class and their imperialist masters on the one hand and the various strata of our people of all nationalities on the other, is the basic social contradiction of our country in the present historic stage. The contradiction between the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques and the various strata of our people of all nationalities is the main social contradiction of our country at the present stage; the contradiction between the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists and their running dogs on the one hand and the various strata of our people of all nationalities on the other, is still in evidence, and this may develop into the main social contradiction of our country. Therefore, the target of the revolutionary war is the reactionaries and their imperialist masters. This means that the main target is the reactionaries at home and then those, including imperialist forces, who are hostile to our people.

The task of the war now is to oppose the policies and power of the reactionaries for the sake of safeguarding the people's interest and to oppose imperialism in general, and Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism in particular, to safeguard the national interest.

8. The important statement, entitled "Long Live the CPM" which was issued by the Central Committee of the CPM on 28 April 1980, thoroughly analyzes the current situation. It says that the pressing task of our people is to strive to safeguard democratic rights and to improve living conditions and to safeguard the national security and territorial integrity. It also presents a specific program of our party for the present period.

Our people must continue the struggle to counter the reactionary anticommunist and antipopular policies launched by the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques, carry on a resolute struggle against infiltration and sabotage by Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists against our country and integrate these two struggles. Our people should continue the struggle to implement the pressing tasks and the specific program.

9. In order to push forward the revolutionary movement in our country, our party and our army should hold high the three red banners of party development, armed struggle and united front. They should maintain the road of encircling the cities from the villages and to seize political power by armed force, develop an armed struggle front and an underground work front. We should give priority to work in the rural areas, launch all kinds of struggles, particularly armed struggle, and launch protracted guerrilla warfare. We also should give serious attention to urban areas, intensify underground work, develop a secret organization, fully employ both open and legal methods, make efforts to encourage mass movements, win over the broad masses in general and workers and peasants in particular, unite with all forces which can be united and launch the broadest democratic national united front.

10. The eighties are fraught with challenges. The international situation is growing tense and turbulent and the various contradictions at home and abroad are also growing in intensity. Although all kinds of problems will emerge, and despite the presence of great difficulties along the road of progress, nevertheless the main current of the situation is good and our just efforts are bound to succeed.

Let us hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the leadership of the Central Committee of the CPM headed by Comrade Chin Peng, rouse a spirit of revolutionary optimism, reaffirm the correct political line, unite in heart and in determination, advance heroically and strive to the end to seize victory for the revolution in our country!

MARCOS EXPRESSES SURPRISE AT HAIG RESIGNATION

OW260944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Manila, 26 Jun (AFP) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today said he was "caught by surprise like everybody else" by reports of the sudden resignation of U.S. State Secretary Alexander M. Haig from the Reagan administration. Mr Marcos' brief statement, however, reserved any comment by pointing out that the implications of Mr Haig's resignation were still unclear at the moment.

Mr Haig's resignation (?came) in the wake of preparations of the Philippine Government for Mr Marcos' scheduled official state visit to Washington in September.

MARCOS PRAISES STATUS OF ARMED FORCES

HK290028 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] President Marcos has enunciated anew the government's policy of self-reliance in military equipment. Keynoting the 84th year of the Philippine Navy in ceremonies held at Fort Bonifacio, the president said the military will continue to stop importing equipment that could be made in the country. He said the policy is a special program of the government.

Turning to the navy itself, President Marcos lauded the navy for its dual role in the defense and economic development of the country. The president cited its role as a vanguard in defense and an active participant in social-economic projects like the KKK livelihood program.

On defense, the president assured the solid position of the country's armed forces can thwart and contain any threats to national peace, security and sovereignty. He warned those who would undermine the republic that the military would allow no attempts to topple or weaken the government. The president repeated the government policy of using development to restructure the economic framework of society as the ultimate weapon to remove the causes of rebellion.

The president warned rebels and insurgents not to make the mistake of testing the armed forces' capability to meet any threat of rebellion, insurgency or separatism. He also warned them not to test the willpower of the civilian government to face any means that seek to undermine the political authority.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON 5-YEAR PLAN PROSPECTS

HK240109 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] President Marcos has said the structural development of the country's economy in the next 5 years will be based on the achievements made by the economy under the 1978-82 development plan. In an interview published in BUSINESS WEEK, the president noted that the country has achieved self-sufficiency in basic cereals and has an energy development program that has been held up as a model by the World Bank. The president said that under the 1983-87 plan, he expects industry to play a bigger role in economic development. He said he was counting heavily on international business to help the country achieve greater efficiency and higher productivity.

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